

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 4091. - VOL. CLI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15. 1917.

SEVENPENCE.

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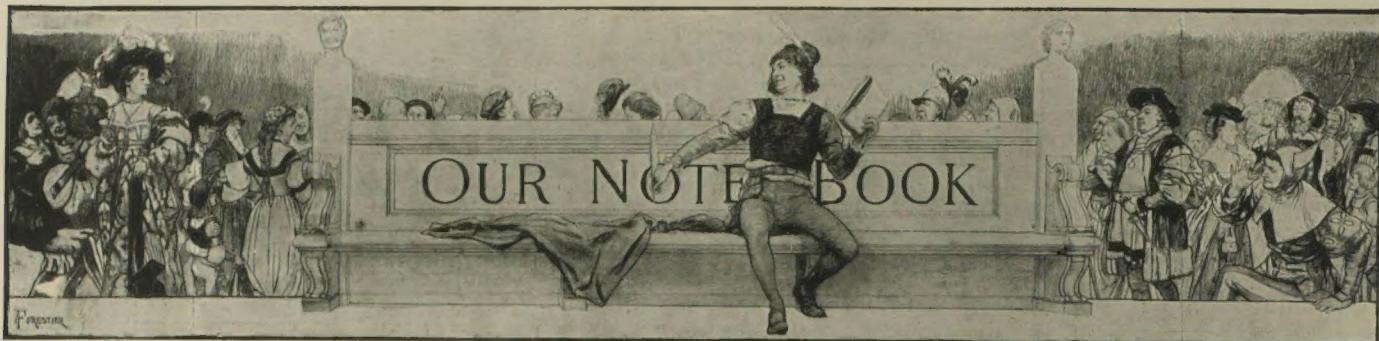


FRATERNITY.

One of the most cheering effects of the war has been the spirit of comradeship which has grown up between the French troops and our own wherever they have come in contact with each other and fought side by side against "the common enemy"—a camaraderie typified in our illustration, showing a French *pouil* (on the right) and a

British soldier drinking a cup of wine together, to the success of the Allied cause. Strong feelings of fraternity and goodwill exist, of course, not only between our men and the French, but among all the Allies, wherever troops of the different nations ranged on the side of liberty find themselves in association with each other.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, AFTER AN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT. COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

TWO singular incidents must by this time have had a considerable influence upon honest but hesitating opinion concerning approaches to peace. One was the suicide of the German spy Vigo, who called himself by the rich and romantic name of Almeyreda. The other is the conviction and imprisonment of our own romantic Morel in this country. It is true that there is a tribe of industrious peacemakers upon whom neither these incidents nor any other incidents could apparently produce any effect. The most enormous pieces of evidence, like elephants, march past them in a procession; and they blink at them in broad daylight and behold nothing. One by one, every one of their arguments is answered by an event; but it still survives as an argument, or as what they call an argument. They said that Germany was peaceable; Germany instantly went to war in a way which they themselves admitted to be rather war-like; and they still say that Germany is peaceable. They said our cause was undemocratic, and pointed to the fact that the great democracy of America was neutral. The democracy found it impossible to be neutral; but they still find it possible to call the cause undemocratic. They said it was undemocratic because Russia was a despotism. Russia ceased to be a despotism; and they say it still. Germany began the war with atrocities; and they said that these would wear off, and our enemies become more and more moderate and amiable. Germany is now blazoning everywhere her intention to end the war with worse atrocities; to sink even the peaceful shipping which she once spared; to enslave even the peaceful populations whom she once left in freedom. And still they cannot believe about the Germans what the Germans boast about themselves; and they describe a policy, which is quite palpably going from bad to worse, as turning to good against its will, and even against its words. It is as if a man should stare for an hour at a blood-red sunset, and then swear that the sun was rising; or announce that a dead thing was on the road to recovering its health, because it began visibly to crawl with worms. Germany is now doing things which she did not dare to do even in 1914; exactly as she did things in 1914 that she did not dare to do in 1870. There are, of course, some shameless and shocking things which the Germans have not done even yet. There are not many; but there are some. They have killed prisoners; but they have not yet, so far as I know, eaten prisoners. But if anything can be calculated from any human tendencies at all, they would probably do it at a later stage, or in another war—if we go out of our way to give them the chance.

But I am not speaking of these impenetrable imbeciles; but of weaker brethren whose weakness cannot be translated as imbecility. I am speaking especially of large numbers of social idealists, with whose popular theory I myself sympathise, often in spite of their highly unpopular practice. There are many simple souls, calling themselves Socialists or friends of Labour, who are not in the smallest danger of being traitors, but are in very great danger of being tools. A margin of such men have made possible the swaying and to some, bewildering votes of several Labour Conferences. It is to them that I would

appeal to consider carefully such curious events as those to which I referred.

The other day the Trade Union Congress, to the satisfaction of all democrats, definitely and finally refused the stupid experiment of Stockholm. But they accompanied the refusal with a more general, and some would say, a more hazy, hope of summoning a Labour Congress of some kind in some other way. They wished to support the idea that the organisations of the working-classes should have a word to say in the settlement. They also wished to repudiate as plainly as possible the offer of an inconclusive

and distrust all diplomatists on the theory that they act like despots. They are faithful to the State; and they have very little faith in the statesmen. I am not sure that they are wrong.

In short, there is a real distrust of what has been called Secret Diplomacy, and a real desire for what has been called Democratic Control. It is to that distrust and that desire that I make an appeal. If there be anything whatever that is bad about Secret Diplomacy, is it not clear that these internationalists have caught us in the very net of it? If there be anything whatever that is good about Democratic

Control, is it not plain that it is precisely this control that is slipping from us? It is slipping into the hands of a few utterly irresponsible diplomatists, of a few utterly insignificant despots. The old diplomatist was a demagogue, compared with the man who has lately been planning peace at Petrograd or Stockholm. His secret treaties were like election posters, compared with the vast secret treaty which all these conspirators are now preparing for Europe. The ambassador may have been arbitrary, but he was not anonymous; nor did he go by a false name, like Vigo and most of the Russian Pacifists. The territory of the Embassy was sacred; but its whereabouts was not secret; and the innocent German people, who expressed their pacific feelings by climbing upon the carriages of the Russian Embassy and clubbing the Russian ladies and gentlemen where they sat, at least knew where they did sit, and why they sat there. Is it more democratic to be ruled, in the hour of doom, by men whom any mob would lynch, if any mob could discover where they hide? Consider such examples as the Morel case, or the Vigo case, even in the details which are described in the Press. A man announces himself as the chief representative of a Union of Democratic Control, which exists to resist the secrecy of conventional international relations. He wishes to reveal the diplomatic mysteries that can be carried in a despatch-box or locked up at an Embassy. And his own way of conducting his own propaganda is to discuss with a maiden lady whether she could not smuggle his publications across a frontier by concealing them somewhere on her person, as an assassin conceals a dagger. A man finds a French paper called the *Bonnet Rouge*, or Red Cap, to represent the riotous republican publicity, as of a mob in the market-place, with which he proposes to conduct all his political campaigns. Even those who regard this French republican as a lunatic, take it for granted, at least, that he is a French lunatic; and that he is really a republican lunatic. I myself was heavily rebuked, by the culture of Cambridge, for complaining that the *Cambridge Magazine* gave such disproportionate prominence to extracts from this little local paper of Grenoble, which could only represent a very small minority of very eccentric Frenchmen. But, at least, I supposed that he was a Frenchman, and did represent some Frenchmen. As a fact, he was an isolated international Jewish adventurer working for Germany; and he worked as much in the dark as any German spy must work. He wore the Red Cap—and a black mask underneath it. He eventually committed suicide. I wish I could think that he did it in despair, having failed in his efforts to induce us all to do the same.



SHOWING THE UNITED STATES "WHAT WAR IS LIKE": AN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH WAR-TROPHIES AND RELICS AT ATLANTIC CITY.



WITH A TRENCH-HOWITZER AND A WRECKED SEAPLANE IN THE FOREGROUND: ANOTHER VIEW OF THE BRITISH EXHIBITION OF WAR-TROPHIES AND RELICS IN THE UNITED STATES. Great interest was taken at Atlantic City in the British Government's Official War Exhibit recently held on the Million Dollar Pier there, and since removed to visit other important towns in the United States. It attracted an average attendance of 3000 to 4000 visitors. Among the items visible in our photographs are a German sea mine and a torpedo, a gun taken from the "Emden," a trench-howitzer, the floats of a wrecked British seaplane, and numerous relics and trophies in the shape of war-worn helmets, uniforms, rifles, and other equipment, also a fine set of photographs. Part of the first Zeppelin brought down in England (by Lieutenant Robinson) was also shown, and fragments were presented to the highest donors to the American and British Red Cross, whose workers assisted at the Exhibition. A pamphlet entitled "What War is Like" was issued in connection with it.

settlement; a Quaker settlement, or a German settlement. They want the workman to help to finish the work; but they do want him to finish it, and not to leave it unfinished. And if it be asked why they should thus insist on the workman, at a moment when he should be merely an Englishman, the answer, again, is quite a fair one. It is, I believe, because, while they detest Prussian despots and Prussian diplomatists, they do honestly distrust all despots,

STILL FIGHTING HARD: THE ARMY WHICH FIRST HELD UP THE GERMANS.

BELGIAN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



AFTER STRENGTHENING A SECTION OF DEFENCES DAMAGED BY THE ENEMY'S DAILY FIRE: A BELGIAN WORKING PARTY RETURNING FROM THE TRENCHES.



AN ITEM IN THE DAILY TOLL OF KILLED OR WOUNDED: REMOVING A WOUNDED BELGIAN TO THE REAR FROM A FRONT-LINE AMBULANCE-POST.



TO RECONNOITRE FOR THE DAILY CANNONADE: A BELGIAN OBSERVATION-BALLOON GOING UP.



IN ONE OF THE TRENCH-SECTORS: A BELGIAN AMMUNITION-SUPPLY LIGHT RAILWAY BEHIND A RAMPART.



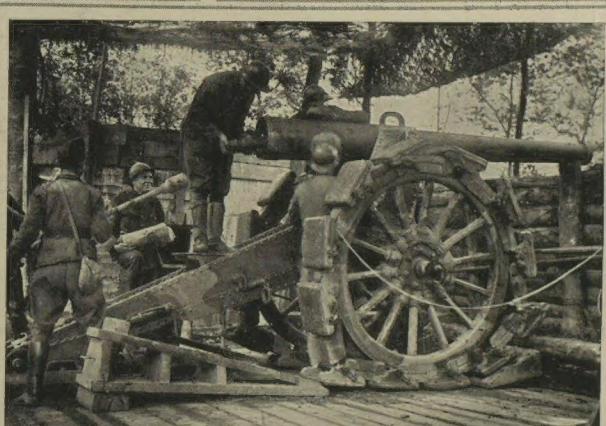
WHERE ONLY SAND-BAG ABOVE-GROUND DEFENCES ARE POSSIBLE: A SECTION OF PARAPET ACROSS SWAMPS.



ON WATCH FROM HOUR TO HOUR: A BELGIAN TRENCH-SENTRY LOOK-OUT STATION.



ONE OF THE BOMBARDING PIECES THAT DAILY SHELL THE GERMAN LINES OPPOSITE: A BELGIAN 220 MM. (9 INCH) HOWITZER.



ONE OF THE LONG-RANGE GUNS ALWAYS IN ACTION SOMEWHERE OR OTHER: A BELGIAN 120 MM. (5 1/2-INCH) POSITION-GUN.

It may fairly be claimed that but for the Belgian resistance in the first fortnight of the war, in August 1914, the worst might well have befallen the Allies on the Western Front. The first of the Allies to meet the enemy in the field, the Belgians held up the torrent of invasion into France until the French battle-front, originally facing east, had time to wheel to the north; and also gave the British time to land and join the French on the new line. Since, by holding sections of the coast end of the Allied line, they have materially helped to bar the way for the enemy to Calais and the "narrows" of

the English Channel. "To-day," to quote a statement from an authoritative Belgian military source, "our Army is much stronger and better equipped than at the beginning of the war. . . . Belgian Headquarters are in the closest touch with British and French Headquarters, and are acting in co-operation with them. . . . There is not a day when the Belgian Army has not bravely paid its tribute to the war and taken its share in the common sacrifice." Owing to the nature of the sub-soil all along the Belgian front, all defences have to be above ground with sand-bag built parapets, as the photographs show.

BATTLING AGAINST GERMANS AND MUD: BRITISH TROOPS, HORSES AND GUNS, ON THE SWAMPY FLANDERS FRONT.

BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS
AND CANADIAN WAR RECORDS

"NOT ON STRIKE": A BIG BRITISH GUN ON THE WESTERN FRONT, RAIL-MOUNTED, WITH ITS CREW.



ARTILLERY HAMPERED BY THE STATE OF THE GROUND: PULLING AND JACKING A FIELD-GUN OUT OF THE MUD TO CHANGE ITS POSITION.



"IN DARK FIELDS AMONG THE RUINS . . . GUNNER-OFFICERS STOOD BY THEIR BATTERIES": A HEAVY BRITISH GUN READY TO FIRE AT NIGHT.



THE NEW GERMAN "LIFE-BUOY" TYPE OF FLAMMENWERFER: CANADIAN OFFICERS INSPECTING A LIQUID-FIRE THROWER CAPTURED ON HILL 70.



"THOSE WHO WERE BADLY HIT SANK INTO THE DREADFUL Ooze": A STRETCHER-BEARER PARTY COMING THROUGH THE MUD NEAR BORINGHE.



PIGEONS USED AS MESSENGERS AT THE FRONT: CANADIAN PIGEON-CARRIERS WATERING THE BIRDS IN CAPTURED GERMAN TRENCHES ON HILL 70.

Mud was the prevailing feature of the Flanders front after the recent rains, and as usual, it interfered greatly with the work of the troops. "The battle-fields," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, "are water-logged, and, with the best of luck, it will need several weeks to dry up the pools and swamps." Describing the night work of the artillery, he says: "Lower and deeper-toned, in long persistent rumblings, was the ordinary gun-fire along the lines, where, in dark fields among the ruins, ghostly in the white light of the moon, gunner-officers stood by their batteries and shouted the word 'Fire!' with monotonous repetition." The gunners, especially the more mobile field-artillery, were impeded by the mud, as one of our photographs shows. But it was the infantry, perhaps, who suffered most from it, as may be gathered from a description by Mr. H. Perry Robinson of a fine exploit by the Newfoundlanders. "It was in the advance beyond Steenbeck," he writes, "when they were among the troops whose task was to cross some 500 yards of what is known as 'floating swamp' to attack a strong fortified

position, with concrete defences on the further side. The floating swamp is the name for a quaking morass, which gives no foothold anywhere, but heaves and oozes and bubbles to an unknown depth as you wade through it. . . . The depth varied from the height of a man's waist to his chest or throat. When a man sank much above his waist he had to stay there to be pulled out, if fortune favoured, later. Those who were only knee high or waist high or less than up to the arm-pits, went on. There was no time to stay then to pull comrades out, for the barrage, like a pillar of smoke by day, moved on before, and they must follow as close as might be behind it. . . . Those who were badly hit sank into the dreadful ooze. Some lightly wounded went on after their comrades and made their painful way back. But the rest went on. . . . Then, when it was over, they turned to help their comrades who were still embedded in the slime, and in bodies of three or four together they pulled them out and got them safely to solid ground."

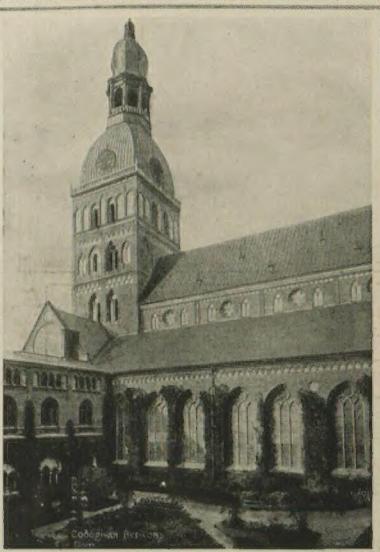
THE FALL OF RIGA: VIEWS IN THE GREAT BALTIC CITY.



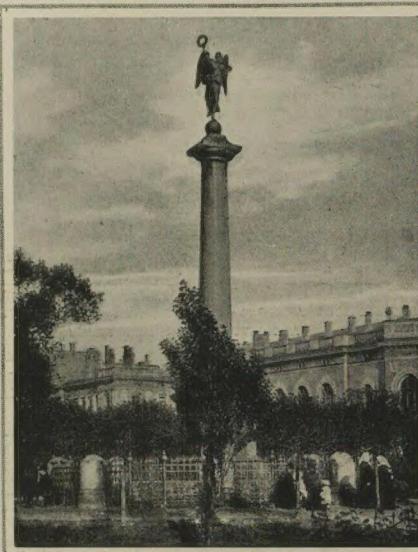
THE RESIDENCE OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF LITHUANIA: THE ANCIENT CASTLE OF THE TEUTONIC KNIGHTS WITH THE 'ROUND TOWERS.'



EXCEPT WHEN FROZEN UP IN WINTER, THE BUSY CENTRE OF THE BALTIC TIMBER SHIPPING TRADE: OFF THE "TOWN QUAY" ON THE DVINA.



THE OLDEST BUILDING IN RIGA, IN ITS PARTLY REBUILT FORM: THE CATHEDRAL.



THE DEFEAT OF NAPOLEON IN 1812: THE STATUE OF VICTORY, ERECTED IN HONOUR OF ALEXANDER I.



A RELIC OF THE RULE OF THE TEUTONIC KNIGHTS IN RIGA: THE RED-BRICK "OLD TOWER."



THE PLEASANCE OF MODERN RIGA: THE "ALEXANDER BOULEVARD," ON WHICH STANDS THE STATUE OF PETER THE GREAT, WHO MADE RIGA RUSSIAN.



THE BUSINESS CENTRE OF RIGA AND FINANCIAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE TRADE OF THE RUSSIAN BALTIC PROVINCES: THE BOURSE, OR EXCHANGE.

Riga was founded in the twelfth century by traders from Bremen, then a leading city of the Hanseatic League. It fell later under the influence of the Teutonic Knights, cousins-german of the Templars, whose badge was adopted by Prussia for the Iron Cross. The Swedes, who conquered Northern Germany in the early Middle Ages, used Riga as a commercial rival to Dantzig; and with the overthrow of Charles XII. of Sweden by Peter the Great, Riga became Russian. It remained Russian, as the chief city of the Russian Baltic Provinces, and capital of Lithuania, the seat of a Governor-General and

headquarters of the 20th Army Corps, until the present month. Before the war, Riga held a premier position as a timber-exporting port as well as for its magnificent public buildings and boulevards and gardens, without a rival in Northern Europe. On the outbreak of the war, the population of Riga was 250,000 Letts or Lithuanians, natives of the country, 90,000 Jews, 40,000 Russians, and about 120,000 "foreigners." Practically a cosmopolitan city, Russian was the language of the official and upper classes; Lettish of the bulk of the people; English and French and German, the business languages.

The Sweden Revelations: The King and Queen; and the Swedish Minister in London.CONSORT OF KING GUSTAV V.: H.M. QUEEN VICTORIA,
THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN.SWEDISH MINISTER IN LONDON: COUNT HERMAN
WRANGEL, G.C.V.O.KING OF SWEDEN, AND OF THE GOTHS AND WENDS:
H.M. GUSTAV V.

A great sensation was caused by an announcement made on September 9 by the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, acting under the orders of President Wilson. "The Department of State," he said, "has secured certain telegrams from Count Luxburg, German Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires, to the Foreign Office, Berlin, which I regret to say were despatched from Buenos Aires by the Swedish Legation as their own official messages addressed to the Stockholm Foreign Office." The Swedish Foreign Office stated regarding the telegram mentioned, which was in

code: "Whether its contents were as reported is a point which the Swedish Government's first duty must be to confirm, and the next action must be to get an explanation from Germany. If it be found that a misuse has taken place, Sweden will also . . . take measures to prevent any repetition." King Gustav succeeded his father, King Oscar, in 1907. He married in 1881, at Karlsruhe, Princess Victoria, daughter of Frederick I, Grand Duke of Baden. Count Wrangel has been Swedish Minister in London since 1906.—[Photos supplied by Stanley and Topical.]

"Hopeful of Their Task": The Irish Convention—a Great Effort to Solve the Problem.

"PLAIN SPEAKING": THE FIRST SITTING OF THE CONVENTION OUTSIDE DUBLIN—AT BELFAST—SIR HORACE PLUNKETT IN THE CHAIR.

Eighty-two delegates to the Irish Convention assembled in Belfast City Hall on September 4—the first meeting held away from Dublin. A crowd outside the Hall cheered the arrival of Mr. John Redmond, who is seen in the background of the photograph, sitting on the right, next to the chairman's table, with his head resting on his hand. Replying to the Lord Mayor of Belfast (Mr. James Johnston), who gave a luncheon in the City Hall, Sir Horace Plunkett said: "Never in my life have

I heard such plain speaking, such unreserved expressions of frank opinion, as have taken place at our meetings without any offence whatever being given. . . . It is already abundantly clear that every member has come to the Convention with the earnest desire to develop, not Irish differences, but Irish agreement, and I think already some of us feel very hopeful of our task." Personal relations between northern Unionists and southern Nationalists have been very cordial.—[Photo. by Topical.]

THE SALONIKA FIRE: THE BURNED-OUT CITY AND ITS REFUGEES.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS



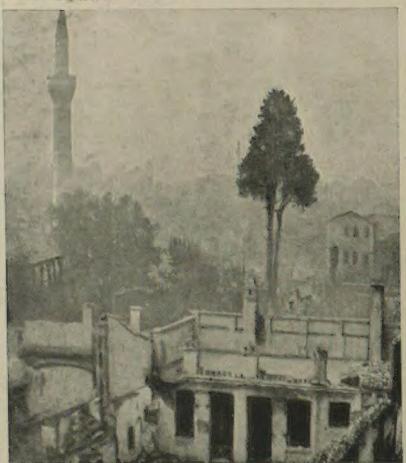
AT A CORNER OF ONE OF THE NARROW MAIN STREETS; WITH A HOUSE ON FIRE: SOLDIERS OF BRITISH AND FRENCH WORKING-PARTIES.



IN A STREET AFTER THE FIRE: PEOPLE FROM BURNED-OUT HOUSES; AND BRITISH, FRENCH, AND SERBIAN SOLDIERS OF THE PICKETS.



IN TEMPORARY SAFETY ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY: REFUGEES, WITH THEIR RESCUED BELONGINGS, CAMPING OUT AFTER BEING BROUGHT IN ARMY LORRIES AND AMBULANCES.



ON THE NORTH-WESTERN SIDE, NEAR WHERE THE FIRE STARTED: BURNED-OUT STREETS OF HOUSES.



A VIEW OVER THE RUINS FROM ANOTHER PART OF THE DEVASTATED AREA: THE SCENE OF DESTRUCTION LOOKING ACROSS THE CITY TO THE HARBOUR.

The Salonika fire broke out in the afternoon of Saturday, August 18, and lasted, without the checking of its devastation being possible, until the following Tuesday. At first there were no appliances to cope with the fire; only some old fire-squirt engines (one inscribed "Sun Fire Office, 1710"; Queen Anne's time), imported from London nobody knows when. Two military camp steam fire-engines, the only ones available, were sent in, and naval lighters with fire-pumps and hoses tried to prevent the fire spreading along the harbour front; but to stop the progress of the flames proved far beyond all resources.

Away from the sea-front, there was a shortage of water. The fire began in the Jewish Quarter, a densely populated area in the north-western portion of Salonika. Thence it burned its way across to the harbour front, which, by the Saturday midnight, was a blazing expanse of flames. The refugees from the burned-out houses, with what things they could hastily collect, were shepherded by British, French, and Serbian soldiers to Army lorries and ambulances in waiting, which carried them to safety in the outskirts of the city. Fortunately, few lives were lost, and there were no casualties among the Allied soldiers.

NIGHT-TRAINING FOR OUR AIRMEN AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS.

DRAWN BY CHARLES PEARS.



A PRACTICE "STRAFE" FOR AIRMEN AND GUNNERS: A SEAPLANE DROPPING A VÉRY LIGHT ON AN A.A. POSITION.

We illustrate here night practice for anti-aircraft guns under conditions which are as near the "real thing" as circumstances permit. The drawing shows a British seaplane dropping a Véry light on an anti-aircraft gun-position manned by some of our seaman-gunners. The operation is designed to serve a twofold purpose. It teaches the airmen to locate his target and judge where to drop a bomb with fair certainty of hitting,

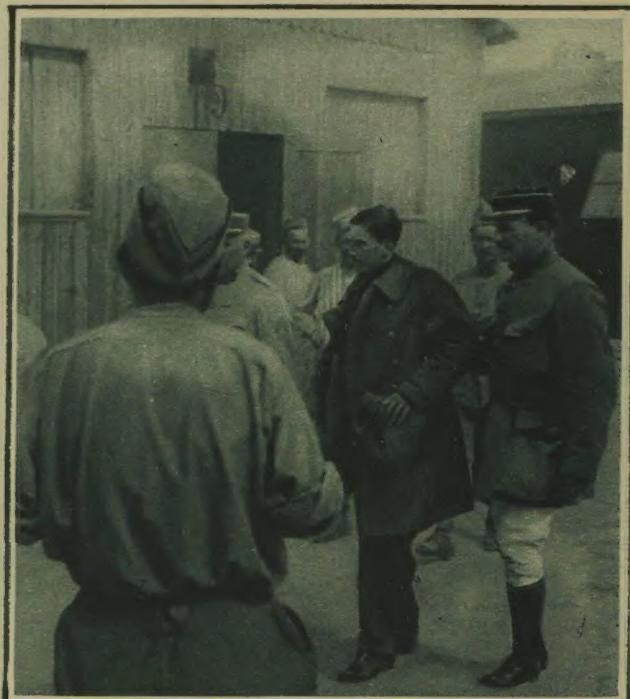
making allowance for wind and speed deflection as the missile falls: and it affords a realistic opportunity for the men on the ground, the range-finders and gun-sighters of the anti-aircraft battery, to put what they have been taught theoretically into practice, to test eye and hand under instantaneous and rapidly passing conditions. Officers check results on the spot.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

INEXCUSABLE BOMB-DROPPING: GERMAN OUTRAGES ON HOSPITALS.



WHERE A FRENCH HOSPITAL WAS BOMBED: WRECKAGE OF A GERMAN AEROPLANE, WITH THE DEAD PILOT, AT VADELAINCOURT.

To their outrages on hospital-ships and crowded towns, the German airmen have recently added inhuman attacks on military hospitals. "Besides the hospital at Vadelaincourt" [near Verdun], writes a "Times" correspondent with the French Army, on August 25, "they have attacked others at Belrupt, Monthairon, and Dugny, and 43 nurses, nursing orderlies, and wounded soldiers have been killed, and 35 wounded. The hospital at Dugny was twice shelled during July, and again on nine days during August. Trenches



SLIGHTLY WOUNDED IN THE FACE, AND TAKEN TO HOSPITAL: THE OBSERVER OF THE GERMAN MACHINE BROUGHT DOWN AT VADELAINCOURT.

have actually had to be dug round the hospital as a shelter for the nurses, three of whom were killed and five wounded by one shell. Once more I repeat that, beyond any manner of doubt, these abominable outrages are deliberately and consciously committed. On an airman who was brought down at the Mort Homme, a photograph was found showing the hospital at Vadelaincourt clearly marked with its Geneva crosses." Prisoners have admitted that such raids on hospitals are deliberate.



WHERE 100 PEOPLE HAVE BEEN KILLED OR WOUNDED IN A MONTH BY GERMAN AIR-RAIDERS: BEDSTEADS IN THE FRENCH MILITARY HOSPITAL AT VADELAINCOURT REDUCED TO A MASS OF TWISTED IRON BY A FIRE CAUSED BY GERMAN AIR-BOMBS.

German air-raids on hospitals have occurred lately on the British front as well as the French. Sir Douglas Haig reported on September 6: "On Tuesday-Wednesday night, German aircraft dropped bombs on three hospitals." Our photograph shows the terrible holocaust at a French hospital near Verdun in August, as described above. A Reuter message of September 6 said: "Last night the Germans made another air-attack on the military hospital at Vadelaincourt, aiming especially at a shed which was occupied by

severely wounded cases from the battle of Verdun. The attack began at 10.30 p.m., and was kept up until 3 in the morning, the aeroplanes flying over the sheds and dropping bombs every 20 or 30 minutes. Nineteen inmates of the hospital and dependent buildings were killed and 26 wounded." The Germans have also bombed two American hospitals—one of them the Harvard—and others, near the coast. One American doctor was killed, and several of the staff and patients were wounded. Two patients afterwards died.

LEGITIMATE BOMB-DROPPING: AN ATTACK ON MILITARY OBJECTIVES.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



AIR-RAIDING OF A RECOGNISED KIND, AS OPPOSED TO ATTACKS ON HOSPITALS AND CIVILIANS: A FRENCH AEROPLANE BOMBING A GERMAN MUNITION-DEPOT—SHOWING THE EXPLOSION CAUSED.

Bomb-dropping from the air upon military objectives is a perfectly legitimate act of war, while the German air-raids on hospitals and crowded cities are merely wanton murder. On the opposite page, we illustrate one of the worst examples of this particular form of German outrage. Above, in contrast, is seen an instance of legitimate air-raiding as practised by the Allies—in this case, an attack by a French machine on a German ammunition-depot. The photograph shows that the results aimed at were achieved. Similar raids are also constantly carried out by the British airmen—both those of the

Royal Flying Corps and of the Royal Naval Air Service. "Our aeroplanes," said Sir Douglas Haig in a recent report, "have continued bombing operations actively by day and night." A typical day's work of the British air service at the front was given in a report from Headquarters of September 6, which stated: "During the day our machines dropped 8 bombs on railway sidings near Ghent; 5 on a large shed at Maubeuge; 54 on billets round Douai; 38 on aerodromes east and north-east of Cambrai, and 61 on various other targets."



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE POOR MAN'S BEER.

NO one who has much to do with manual workers can fail to be struck with the unpopularity which our rulers have drawn upon themselves by

does not go even as high as the Munich. Whatever its "official" composition may be, it is said on good authority that before it reaches the customer its alcoholic strength does not amount to more than 2 per cent., which would compel the consumer to put away nearly three pints before he gets his daily ration

of sedentary habits. It can, therefore, be considerably exceeded by men in the prime of life using their muscles as well as their brains, and engaged in work which causes a good deal of perspiration. On this point a letter lately published in the *Journal de Médecine de Bordeaux* is instructive. It was written by the late Dr. Landouzy, a man of science of great reputation, who was largely instrumental in procuring the unanimous recommendation of the Académie de Médecine to the French Government that the soldier should be given with his other rations a fair daily allowance of wine. This, he tells us, he did in the teeth of much opposition from total abstainers; and he thinks that every Frenchman could drink with advantage 1 litre, or 1½ pints, of wine daily with his meals. He would then, he continues, be supplying himself with the equivalent of 500 calories or heat-units, at a cost of one-seventh of what he would otherwise spend in butcher's meat. This takes the wine of his favoured country at 4d. for the 1½ pints recommended, whereas the same quantity of Government ale would cost, as has been said, 7½d., or nearly double. But the amount of alcohol in Bordeaux, which is the wine issued to our Ally's troops, is, according to König, 9 per cent., or more than three times that contained on the most favourable estimate in Government ale. The British working man would therefore have to drink nine pints of the Government ale to bring himself up to the level of the French soldier.

It will be noticed that Dr. Landouzy has no doubt that alcohol in moderation is a valuable food. This has been often said in this column, and is now the opinion of the majority of scientific men. By inducing the publicans, therefore, to sell beer of such low alcoholic strength as 2 per cent., the authorities are forcing the manual labourer either to forego a fairly large proportion of the food which he has been accustomed to take in this form, or to drink a great deal more than has hitherto been consumed by the moderate drinker. Should he choose the first alternative, it will cause a greater demand on meat and



THE GERMAN SCIENCE OF DESTRUCTION: THE CHÂTEAU OF HAM AFTER BEING BLOWN UP BY THE ENEMY.

their attempt to force upon the public "Government ale." The limitation of the hours during which the public-house may remain open was borne without much grumbling, especially when it became known that clubs all over the country were dealt with in the same way. Nor was the "treating" order so badly received as may have been expected. Although it ran counter to more than one of his instincts, the working man, always fair-minded when allowed to think for himself, was quick to realise that in the short time allowed him for the consumption of alcoholic liquor everyone fared better when looking after himself, and that the habits formed when the spinning out of the time spent in the public-house was in itself an object would have to be abandoned. But the reduction in February last of the quantity of beer brewed to something like a quarter of the pre-war amount led to many public-houses being sold out of it before their regular customers could get to them. The Government, warned in time, have done something to remedy this shortage in quantity, but the grievance as to quality still remains. To put it shortly, the Government ale (sold in London at 5d. a pint) does not contain enough alcohol for the moderate drinker to get from it the sustenance that he has a right to expect.

As to this, the first question is, of course, what the daily ration of alcohol for the working man should be from the physiological point of view. It has been said in the past that 1½ oz. of absolute alcohol is as much as can be taken daily without some deleterious effect, however slight. This would correspond to a pint and a half of beer containing 3½ per cent. of alcohol, which is so small an allowance of liquid that it would have to be supplemented by an equal quantity of tea or some other drink in the case of a man engaged in manual labour and therefore losing a considerable amount of fluid by perspiration. Moreover, 3½ per cent. is a very low standard for beer, the Munich Löwenbräu running to nearly 5 per cent. of alcohol; while English bitter, according to the *Lancet's* analysis, went as high as 6·78, and English mild ale to 8·45, or nearly 9 per cent. The new Government ale, however,

of alcohol. Allowing for the time taken in getting to the public-house and back, and for the hours of opening now cut to the quick, it is obvious that the munition-worker, for instance, might be hard put to it to get this during the time allotted to him for meals.

Is, now, the daily ration of 1½ oz. of alcohol sufficient for a man engaged in hard manual labour? The figure given is that laid down by Tichen, of Jena, and has generally been accepted by writers on the



AS IT WAS WHEN LOUIS NAPOLEON WAS IMPRISONED THERE: THE HISTORIC FRENCH CHÂTEAU OF HAM.
The famous Château of Ham, between St. Quentin and Noyon, was blown up by the Germans, as they did that of Coucy, in their retreat last spring. One photograph shows the Château of Ham, set in the watery lands of the Somme, as it was when Louis Napoleon knew it for his prison. It looked thus, Grosse Tower and all, when he escaped from it, disguised as a workman, and came to England, prior to ascending the French throne. The other picture shows the Château after its destruction by the Germans. By this insane act of destruction they gained no military advantage, and did not even obstruct the road. The huge blocks of mediæval masonry were simply blown into a canal.

subject. Yet it seems to have been arrived at by experiments upon a large number of persons irrespective of age and sex, a great proportion of whom were

other food-stuffs equally costly in transport with beer; if the second, he will form habits likely to give him trouble later on.

F. L.

A LESSON OF NATIONAL UNITY: THE PREMIER AT THE EISTEDDFOD.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPOTT AND GENERAL AND C. & A.



EXPLAINING THE TRAGIC REASON FOR NOT UNSHEATHING THE GREAT SWORD
(SEEN ON THE LEFT): THE ARCHDRUID ON THE LOGAN STONE (MAEN LLOG).



THE HORN OF PEACE: A LADY HANDING THE HORN TO THE ARCHDRUID
DURING THE GORSEDD CEREMONY IN BIRKENHEAD PARK.



"THIS ANCIENT INSTITUTION HAS ITS SPECIAL LESSONS FOR THIS TREMENDOUS HOUR": MR. LLOYD GEORGE SPEAKING
AT THE WELSH NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD AT BIRKENHEAD.

There was a tragic moment during the Gorsedd ceremony at the Welsh Eisteddfod at Birkenhead on September 6. When the winning bard of the year was asked to come forward to receive his prize, including a carved-oak bardic box, and to be chaired, there was a silence, until the Arch-Druid announced that the bard "had paid the supreme sacrifice in France." He was Private Ellis Evans, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and his poem was an ode of 500 lines on the subject of "The Hero," sent in under the *nom de guerre* of "Fleur de Lys." The unsheathing of the Great Sword, which usually follows

the chairing of the Bard, was not carried out. Later a meeting was held in a pavilion. On the platform were Mrs. Lloyd George (seen to the left of the table), Lord Leverhulme, President of the Eisteddfod and the Premier's host (to the right of the table), and Miss Megan Lloyd George. The Prime Minister said: "This ancient institution has its special lessons for this tremendous hour. The first is a lesson of national unity for a national purpose. . . . What is the second great lesson? That an intense love for Wales is compatible with the most fervent British patriotism."

THE MONTE SANTO VICTORY: CAMOUFLAGE; A FLAG ROMANCE.



CAMOUFLAGE WITH TIMBER PLANKING ON THE SIDE NEXT THE ENEMY: THE ROADWAY OF AN ISONZO IRON-GIRDER BRIDGE SCREENED.



THE CAMOUFLAGE "MAKE-UP" OF AN ISONZO BRIDGE SHOWN IN DETAIL: THE STRUTTING AND PLANK-SCREEN ABOVE.



CAMOUFLAGE DECEPTION: DAMAGED ITALIAN PONTOONS ACROSS THE STREAM, WHILE SANDBAG PARAPETS PROTECT THE CROSSING-PLACE.



AT A NARROW GORGE ACROSS THE ISONZO: ITALIAN ENGINEERS COMPLETING A SHORT PLANK-AND-BEAM BRIDGE BETWEEN STEEP ROCKS.



THE LURKING-PLACE OF AN ITALIAN HEAVY PIECE IN A WELL-CONCEALED CORNER OF THE BATTLEFIELD: A NAVAL GUN ON ITS MOUNTING.



AS ROMANTIC AN INCIDENT AS ANY IN THE WAR: THE BERSAGLIERI REGIMENTAL FLAG, SEWN TOGETHER ON TOP OF MONTE SANTO.

Owing to the nature of the country on either side of the Isonzo, above Gorizia, where the Austrians held the upper ridges, the Italians had to employ camouflage, to screen their troops while crossing the bridges. As seen in the first two illustrations, timber plank-screens were run up on the side of still-standing bridges, facing the Austrian lines, to keep the enemy ignorant of what troops were crossing. In the sixth illustration is seen the sequel to a romantic battle-incident at the taking of Monte Santo. The Austrian stronghold on the summit centred on the ruins of a convent. It was

attacked by three separate columns from different points. One of each of the three battalions of an Italian Bersagliere, or sharpshooter, regiment was appointed to head each of the storming columns. Before starting, the regimental flag was cut into three strips—one green, one white, with the national arms in the centre, one red, and each battalion carried one strip. The battalions met victoriously, on the summit, sewed together the three strips, and as a signal of victory to the rest of the troops below, previously agreed on, displayed the reunited regimental standard on top of the Austrian defence-works.

ITALY IN ACTION: ADVANCING ON THE JULIAN FRONT.



THE IRRESISTIBLE DASH OF THE ITALIAN INFANTRY OVER THE HILLS BESIDE THE ISONZO: STORMING THE AUSTRIAN TRENCHES ON THE SLOPES NEAR ANHOVO, COVERED BY A CONTINUOUS LINE OF BARRAGE-FIRE.



GOING FORWARD IN THE OPEN ACROSS A SHELL AND MACHINE-GUN SWEEP DIP BETWEEN THE LULLS: ITALIAN INFANTRY SUPPORTS FOLLOWING CLOSE ON THE HEELS OF THE FRONT LINE.

Anhovo is a small township on the Isonzo, situated among hills of medium elevation, some ten miles north of Gorizia. The Austrians held a strongly fortified line in the region of Anhovo, and the entire locality was covered with defence works, all the hillside slopes being seamed with row on row of trenches and wide and deep belts of barbed-wire entanglements. The forcing by the Italian infantry of the river crossing in the immediate neighbourhood of Anhovo was one of the most dashing feats of arms during the August operations on the Julian front. General Cadorna's official despatch thus briefly records

the event: "To the north of Anhovo (which is two miles south of Canale) after having brilliantly overcome the technical difficulties and the resistance of the enemy, numerous pontoons were thrown across the Isonzo, and our troops passed over to the left bank of the river." The bridging with the pontoons was carried out at night, and next morning at dawn the Italian infantry crossed. "The enemy resisted strongly," we are told, and, "being supported by considerable artillery and a large number of machine-guns, offered desperate resistance." They had to give way, however.



THE FRENCH VICTORIES IN FLANDERS. IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE BRITISH: GERMAN PRISONERS, GUARDED BY CHASSEURS D'AFRIQUE, IN A SMALL FLEMISH TOWN.

The French troops co-operating on the left flank of the British played a splendid part in the great advance of July 31, when they captured Steenstraate, and later in the advance of August 16, near Langemarck, and other actions in Flanders. One account of the first battle spoke of "French and British troops, acting together as one Army like a band of brothers." Between April 9 and August 22 the French captured 43,723 German prisoners.

DRAWN ON THE SPOT BY GEORGES LEROUX. COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

"FRANCE DESIRES TO REGAIN HER PROPERTY": THE WAR, AND ALSACE.

DRAWING BY GEORGES SCOTT; PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N. AND ALFIRE.



BRINGING UP SHELLS FOR BIG FRENCH GUNS: SOLDIERS HAULING A LIGHT-RAILWAY TRUCK.



A SYMBOL OF THE END: ADVANCING FRENCH SOLDIERS PASSING GERMAN PRISONERS.



GAS-MASKED FRENCH TROOPS LEAVING THEIR TRENCHES FOR AN ATTACK NEAR VERDUN: MEN WHO SHOWED "SUPERHUMAN ENERGY" IN FACE OF GERMAN POISON-GAS.



THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FRENCH ENTRY INTO MASSEVAUX, ALSACE: A GENERAL PREPARING TO AWARD DECORATIONS.



A STEP IN THE LIBERATION OF ALSACE: BOYS AND GIRLS IN ALSATIAN DRESS AT THE ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY.

At the recent French celebrations on the third anniversary of the Battle of the Marne, M. Ribot, as Premier, made a stirring speech on the general war aims of France, especially in regard to Alsace-Lorraine. "If you ask France," he said, "why, after so much suffering, grief, and destruction, she continues the struggle, her answer is not difficult to find. She is fighting, not for conquest, nor to do violence to other peoples. She desires only to regain her property and retake the provinces wrested from her by a hateful abuse of strength. Let no one ask her to compromise on this day. She could compromise

only by betraying the cause of justice. . . . The restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France is not one of the questions which can be left to the discussion of diplomats. It is the very condition of the establishment of the right of nations, which must guarantee the peace of to-morrow against fresh violence." Regarding the incident shown in the central drawing on this page, a French account of the recent French victory at Verdun said: "The enemy was submerging us with gas. In these circumstances the troops showed superhuman energy. They charged with their masks on and . . . carried three kilomètres."

ON THE SOMME AND THE YSER: INCIDENTS OF FRENCH VICTORIES.



A GERMAN ON ALL FOURS CRAWLING TOWARDS FRENCH TRENCHES TO SURRENDER: AN INCIDENT OF THE PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENT BEFORE THE INFANTRY ATTACK.



GERMAN PRISONERS COMING IN: A BATCH OF THEM RUNNING TO THE REAR OF THE SECOND "WAVE" OF FRENCH INFANTRY OCCUPYING ADVANCED TRENCHES.



WHERE THE FRENCH ENGINEERS BUILT 29 BRIDGES FOR THE GREAT ADVANCE ON JULY 31: STRETCHER-BEARERS BRINGING BACK A WOUNDED MAN ACROSS THE YSER CANAL.

The French Army has never shown its splendid qualities more brilliantly than during the last few weeks. Besides winning a great victory at Verdun, and fighting vigorously on the Somme, the Aisne, and elsewhere on its long front, it recently took a gallant part in the battle of Flanders. Sir Douglas Haig said, in his report of July 31: "On the extreme left, French troops, acting in close co-operation with and protecting the left front of the British forces, captured the village of Steenstraete, and rapidly penetrated the German defences to a depth of nearly two miles. Having gained their objectives

for the day at an early hour, they then continued their attack with the greatest gallantry beyond their original objectives and captured Bixchoote, and the enemy's positions to the south-east and west of the village, on a front of nearly two and a-half miles, including Kortekere Cabaret." Writing the next day, a Reuter correspondent said: "I cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the admiration which the French have evoked in our Army. They threw 29 bridges across the Yser, pushed on, and have made a very deep advance." On August 16, French troops captured the bridge-head of Driegrachten."

"LOOK FORWARD WITH HOPE": RUSSIAN SOLDIERS WHO "STICK IT."

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY CENTRAL NEWS



IN A RUSSIAN POSITION WHICH WAS STUBBORNLY DEFENDED TO THE LAST: SAPPERS WITH GUARDS OF INFANTRY MINING A GULLY.



AWAITING THE ENEMY AND DETERMINED TO FIGHT HARD: AT THE ENTRANCE OF DUG-OUTS BEHIND A SAND RIDGE.



THE HEAVY RAINS ON THE EASTERN FRONT: RUSSIAN FORAGE TRANSPORT-CARTS TOILING THROUGH THE MUD ON A MAIN ROAD.



WHILE HOLDING ON IN ENTRENCHED LINES IN FACE OF GERMAN SHELLS: AN INFANTRY COMPANY'S SOUP-WAGON ARRIVING AT THE DUG-OUTS.



SUPPORTS STANDING FAST IN A POSITION IN THE SECOND LINE: TYPICAL RUSSIAN INFANTRYMEN ENTRENCHED IN A GULLY.

In his speech at Birkenhead on September 7, Mr. Lloyd George said: "M. Kerenski and his colleagues have cast upon them the terrible task of straightening the mismanagement of centuries, and are doing so under the fire of the Prussian guns. It is a task that would try the mettle of any man. I believe the Russian Ministers are equal to it. So I bid you, so far from despairing of Russia, to look forward with hope to her recovery, and to the great part she will take before this war is over in emancipating the world

from the menace of Prussian militarism. Anything this country can do to assist—and when I speak of this country I am certain I can speak with equal confidence of other countries in the Alliance—whatever any and each of us can do to assist Russia to restore her strength we shall only be too delighted to do. Whatever Russia thinks we can do within the means at our disposal, we shall be happy to do." In spite of the terrible defections, as our illustrations show, Russia still possesses plenty of brave regiments.

RUSSIA'S FIGHTING HEROINES: WOUNDED WOMEN SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.



WOUNDED WHILE SETTING A SPLENDID EXAMPLE TO THE MEN OF RUSSIA: MEMBERS OF THE RUSSIAN WOMEN'S BATTALION OF DEATH IN HOSPITAL.

The women of Russia are setting a splendid example to their misguided menfolk. Stirred by the heroic exploits of Mme. Bochkareva's Women's Battalion of Death in the battles of July, patriotic women all over Russia, including Siberia, are forming other fighting regiments, and to organise and co-ordinate these various movements a Women's Pan-Russian War Congress was recently held in Petrograd. Recruits are enrolled between the ages of 18 and 37, and are under the command of an invalided officer of the Kexholm Guards, Captain Loskov. They wear breeches and puttees, and have their

hair cropped close to the head. The women seen in hospital in the above photograph were wounded in the Russian offensive in Galicia. Describing the origin of their battalion, the "Morning Post" says: "Mme. Bochkareva . . . formed a battalion of 260 women, sworn to conquer or to die. After a hasty, inadequate training, Mme. Bochkareva's women soldiers went to the front and straight into the fight to fill a gap left by defaulting men. One hundred and seventy strong, these women fought beside the famous Siberian Ironsides, took German prisoners, and lost many killed and wounded."

AIRCRAFT WITH THE ARMY IN MESOPOTAMIA: TIGRIS BANK INCIDENTS.



OFF A RIVERSIDE BASE AT BASRA ON THE SHATT-EL-ARAB: A SEAPLANE RUNNING ON THE SURFACE.



NEAR THE BANKS OF THE TIGRIS HIGHER UP STREAM: BIPLANES AT ONE OF THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS CAMPS.



AT A TRANSPORT-STORE BASE ALONGSIDE ASHAR CREEK, NEAR BASRA: A BIPLANE ON THE INCLINED LANDING-STAGE GANGWAY.



AT A RIVERSIDE BASE AT BASRA, ON THE SHATT-EL-ARAB: RESERVE PLANES READY FOR TRANSPORT UP THE TIGRIS.



BESIDE THE TIGRIS BANK AT ONE OF THE AEROPLANE-BASES ON THE WAY TO BAGHDAD: PLANES BROUGHT UP BY RIVER TRANSPORT FOR LANDING AND PUTTING TOGETHER FOR SERVICE.

The airmen with the British Army in Mesopotamia have throughout taken their full part, as opportunities offered, of making bombing raids on the Turkish lines, in addition to continuous reconnaissances. Both naval seaplanes and Royal Flying Corps biplanes have been employed—at one time in attacks on the enemy's camps and marching columns; at another, dropping bombs on Turkish armed river-craft. The only Turkish gunboat which escaped capture or sinking when the enemy's main flotilla was destroyed during the fighting advance on Baghdad was so finished off higher up the Tigris. Airmen overtook

it, and, swooping, blew it up with bombs. Our airmen have also brought down reconnoitring enemy airmen. Nor can it ever be forgotten how aeroplanes kept touch almost to the last with General Townshend's beleaguered force in Kut, performing feats unique in the annals of the war. One carried and brought back the Chief of the Staff of the main army from miles lower down the Tigris, enabling him to interview General Townshend in his quarters, and get first-hand evidence of the state of things in Kut. Another dropped supplies of food and tobacco within General Townshend's camp.



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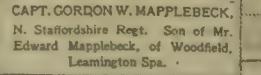
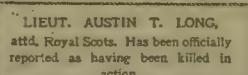
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FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

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CAPT. GORDON W. MAPPLEBECK, N. Staffordshire Regt. Son of Mr. Edward Maplebeck, of Woodfield, Leamington Spa.	LIEUT. AUSTIN T. LONG, attd. Royal Scots. Has been officially reported as having been killed in action.			



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NEW NOVELS.

"Autumn" will be a popular novel, principally because it is a book that will appeal greatly to women, and it is the women who send the book of the season into many editions; which things are a mystery, for it is not the women who buy books—but let that pass. Mrs. Sydney

with conviction on the part of Mrs. Coxon, and certain to be read with a wide appreciation

"South Wind." Under the blue skies of Nepenthe, the island set in Mediterranean waters, Mr. Norman Douglas's characters caper with the will, though without all the agility, of the people in Boccaccio's merry tales. Mr. Douglas inclines for choice, rather to the Rabelaisian humour, puts his tongue in his cheek, makes mock emphatically of the various appetites and religions of humanity. He stands every existing moral code on its head, and turns himself into the showman of frailty. A fairy tale? Hardly; not one, at least, that would make decorous reading for the nursery—or even the schoolroom. "South Wind" (Secker) is a shocking affair; but shocks are sometimes necessary, and not infrequently stimulating. Mr. Norman Douglas

does no trade in secondhand opinions, plainly abhorring the obvious: he is an apostle of free thought, and, luckily for us, his thoughts happen to be clever. For it is possible to be original without being clever, and once or twice in "South Wind" we get just a glimpse of how wearisome the Douglas method would be if it had only a shade less

of brains behind it. . . . Story, God bless you, there is none to tell. Sir. It is not a book for orthodox people, and certainly not for dull or sentimental people. It has a tonic bitterness, but leaves a flavour altogether without bitterness behind it. We have said enough to indicate that though "South Wind" has its faults, timidity is not to be found among them. Also, it is uncommonly well written, and there are many passages of such delectable language that we found ourselves turning back to them when we had read the book, as a conscientious reviewer should, steadily from cover to cover.

"Pan's Punishment."

The danger of that innocence which is ignorance, is a theme of perennial absorption. Mr. Francis D. Grierson, in "Pan's Punishment" (Werner Laurie), attends to it from the standpoint of a charming girl, the single, motherless daughter of a provincial family. Pan carries the burden of her ignorant innocence into a brief but cataclysmic love affair in which a motor-car, a lonely, idyllic cottage, and an apropos villain all figure, and the result is inevitable, if unguessed by Pan. From thence on, Pan has to bear her punishment—not, one must say, disastrous, material punishment, for Pan falls on her feet, and meets the one woman who can help her build up her life anew. Still, the punishment is spiritual and social, and Pan has to go through some trials as a hospital nurse, and through tragedies as a Sister on the battlefield, and even at the hands of the Germans, before she reaches that salvation which is true love and marriage. She manages to carry herself through all this very naturally and finely. The extreme innocence of young girls is an extreme danger for authors. Innocence can frequently mean but stupidity.



BOY SCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES: AN INSPECTION AT FOOTS CRAY PLACE.
Our photograph shows an interesting inspection of 800 Boy Scouts and Girl Guides of the Dartford Division of Kent, by General Applebe, held by kind permission of Mr. S. J. Waring, in the park of his country residence, Fooths Cray Place, Kent. General Applebe is seen taking the salute at the march-past.

Coxon (Muriel Hine) concerns herself in "Autumn" with the case of a wife whose husband was selfish and unprincipled, and who lived a depressing life in London until one day a benevolent person gave her a cottage in the country and £400 a year to keep it up. Of course, she left her husband at once, taking her faithful maid with her; and, of course, when she arrived at the country cottage, there was the handsome Squire, as yet untouched with grey, also with an unhappy love story behind him. Other couples there were, and some nasty, backbiting people to throw into relief Deidre's honesty, and the essential manliness of the Squire. Thereafter the story works itself up to complications of lovers who flee and other lovers who pursue, to the harrowing of conscientious souls, and the overflowing of the hearts of sensitive people. In fact, "Autumn" is a vigorous and emotional romance, written



BOY SCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES IN KENT: GENERAL APPLEBE AND HIS HOSTS.
Our photograph shows General Applebe conversing with Mr. S. J. Waring, and his daughter, Miss Waring, who is Divisional Commissioner of the Dartford Division of Girl Guides, at the inspection held by General Applebe in the park at Fooths Cray Place, Mr. S. J. Waring's country house.

Mr. Grierson has done something well in making Pan both human and veracious. Mr. Grierson is a newcomer, but his novel has the elements of popularity, and apart from certain immaturities, his book is swift and readable in manner.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE PACIFISTS." AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

PARABLE and farce, whatever Mr. Henry Arthur Jones may say or think, do not make too good a blend; the blend simply means that you have your moral hammered and hammered home till you are weary of it, and your fun thinned down because, in this instance of the combination at all events, too much of the action of the story is reported and does not take place under your eyes. Even the parable of "The Pacifists" suffers if it is directed against the disease of pacifism, and is not supposed to picture instead on a miniature scale the "predicament of a State" too proud to fight against aggressive neighbours. Pacifism, perhaps unfortunately, is not synonymous with cowardice; it is a much more dangerous because wilful and egotistical a thing. But if Mr. Jones's Market Pewbury, with its inhabitants who disbelieve in force and almost disband their police, is meant, as it must be, to be a parallel of the non-resisting sort of nation which thinks reduction of armaments will secure it from attack—why, then, here is hardly material for a three-act farce, and the parabolism gets rather obscure when the married heroine transfers her affections from the bully of the town to the pugilist who thrashes the bully. The heroine's vagaries, however, give Miss Ellis Jefferies' art such opportunities for comedy in a somewhat vulgar rôle that you will hardly wish them fewer; while merely to look at Mr. Lennox Pawle as Mavor, Mr. Sebastian Smith as pacifist-in-chief, Mr. Livesey as bully, is to laugh consumedly.

"TRELAWNY" ONCE MORE.

There is every sign that "Trelawny of the Wells" is going to take its place beside "Caste" as a classic in the stage-player's estimation, and that means in the playgoer's also. Sir Arthur Pinero's little comedy of theatrical manners gave us the "star" turn of Navy Week, actors and actresses flocked together to take part in the rendering, and still its attractions are unexhausted. It is hard to think that there is much likelihood of their being exhausted,

or that there will not always be booking for a revival of the play so long as Miss Irene Vanbrugh is content to repeat her winsome and ever-young performance in the title rôle; her Trelawny remains one of the most appealing and perfect of her creations. Nor could anyone wish for a quainter foil to her freshness of feeling than the mummified martinet Mr. Dion Boucicault makes of the Vice-Chancellor; here is art finished to the finger-tips. At the present reproduction at the New Theatre we can count on these original impersonations, as on the laughable Avonia

the heroine's piquant music; by way of compensation, she flings herself vehemently into the drama of the girl's passions—Carmenetta, a daughter of Carmen, being supposed to scorch herself with the fires she tries to stir in a proper young Irishman. M. Morton, again, in a conventional comedian's rôle, only found himself in a refreshing interlude of wordless acting. To tell the truth, both players need a *théâtre intime* and constant changes of character and scene; then they are inimitable. Mr. Dennis Neilson Terry comes better out of the ordeal of opera;

some of his modest singing is pretty, and he cuts a fine figure in his Irish uniform and acts with distinction. And again, Mr. J. M. Campbell—in a Scots rôle, it is true—adapted himself to his surroundings. Miss Marie Blanche is in place as a demure English girl, and scores in a gay wedding ditty; and Mr. Robert Cunningham could not have been bettered as the Escamillo grown fat and old. With its music, its charming crinoline and Spanish costumes, its gaiety of movement, and its star cast, the experiment, of course, will succeed.

"THE INVISIBLE FOE." AT THE SAVOY.

At first sight, few ideas could seem more fascinating for the basis of a play than that selected by Mr. Walter Hackett in the new piece he has provided to open Mr. H. B. Irving's autumn programme: living characters seen under the influence of a "message from the dead," an impression conveyed on the stage of someone in the world beyond the grave striving blindly but persistently to right a wrong, the spectacle of a sinner dogged and thwarted by an

AT THE FRONT: A CHURCH ARMY HUT DAMAGED BY A SHELL.

Religion, "of all denominations," has played a beneficent part throughout the war, and our photograph shows how a Church Army hut was damaged by an enemy shell while carrying out its useful work near the fighting lines in France.

Bunn of Miss Hilda Trevelyan; other members of the cast are Mr. Ben Webster, Mr. William Farren, Mr. Martin Lewis, Mr. W. G. Fay, Miss May Whitty, and (as Imogen Parrotti) Miss Nina Sevening—good every one of them

"CARMINETTA." AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

That most astute and successful of managers, Mr. Cochran, has committed something of a mistake over "Carmenetta." Not with the operetta itself, one hastens to add. Here was genuine comic opera; that opera should be sung, and Mlle. Delysia, with all her dexterity, scarcely did justice to

"invisible foe." But the supernatural does not easily adapt itself to an art which requires constant action and is impatient of monotony. Yet Mr. Irving himself has some fine moments as the materialist haunted by and succumbing to the terrors of the unseen, and Miss Fay Compton cleverly suggests something approximating to the trance of mediumship; Mr. Holman Clark affords welcome comic relief as a doctor beset by a widow with spiritualistic leanings; and Mr. Valentine represents heart-failure in the banker's rôle very convincingly.

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Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Red Cross Society, recently wrote in "The Times":—

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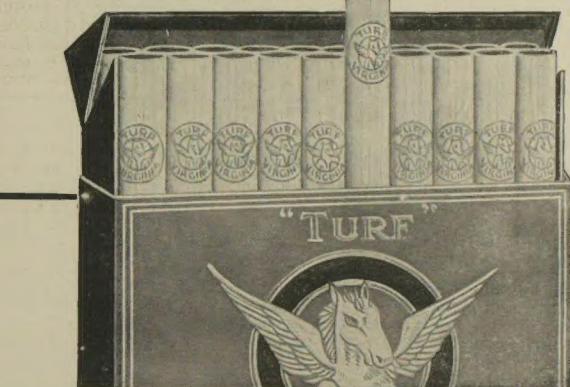
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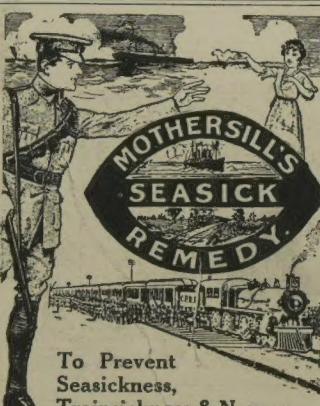
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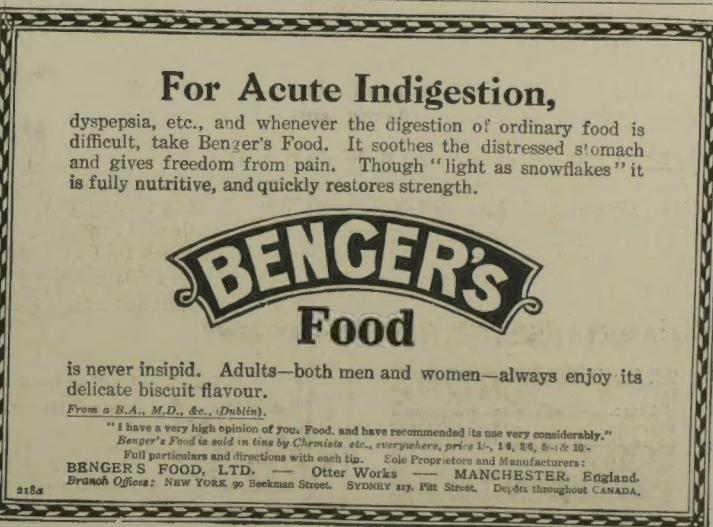
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Performance A valued correspondent in New Zealand sends a long account of a motor tour undertaken by a number of Members of the New Zealand Parliament, including the Minister of Munitions and the Speaker of the House. The object of the tour, it appears, was to collect first-hand impressions of the possibilities of the "poor North" of Auckland, which is in a comparatively primitive state of development. From one point of view at least the tour seems to have been highly successful. Some thirty-five cars participated, and when I say that the route followed was for the most part what my correspondent calls trackless waste—I know the kind of country he means—it may be taken for granted that, whatever the value of the tour so far as its primary objects were concerned, it was at least a magnificent reliability trial for the cars. For a whole week the party had the opportunity of comparing the performances of a heterogeneous lot of cars, ranging from the cheapest to the car of the millionaire, and the writer of the letter sums up the lessons of the journey thus: "One thing was well learnt—namely, that the very cheap car does not rank as

conditions as more expensive vehicles." He appears to have made the trip in a 38-h.p. Daimler, which naturally put up a very good performance indeed, and of which he speaks with something akin to enthusiasm. He writes a very interesting account of the tour, which is, unfortunately, too long for me to print, so I am reduced to merely remarking upon his main conclusion, with which, having had ample opportunity of similarly observing comparative performance under even more strenuous conditions, I entirely agree. And in saying this I do not for a moment imply any disparagement of the cheaper class of cars, which render most excellent service to their owners—but for real performance you must have "class."

The Price of Petrol.

Petrol at eighteen shillings per case! Four shillings and six-pence per gallon! And then the Government talks about putting restrictions on motoring for pleasure! Surely, it is quite unnecessary to impose any more restrictions than those automatically following from

the inordinate rise in the price of fuel. Of course, it is the inevitable result of the pooling of oil interests recently sanctioned as a war measure, and the consequent elimination of every element of competition between the groups. The explanation advanced by the petroleum interest is that the latest increase of no less than 8½d. per gallon has been made essential by the quadrupling of the marine insurance rates; but the bottom is knocked out of this argument by some careful figures compiled by the *Autocar*, which show that, taking the case of a typical tank-steamer, the rate paid for insurance before Aug. 15 was £26,740, whereas the extra profit accruing to the importers on the basis of the extra 8½d. per gallon is no less than £61,093 15s. The *Autocar* scores a good point when it remarks that probably the bulk of the cargo has to be delivered at contract rates, which are not subject to variation until the termination of the agreement. For the moment, then, the inference is that, in order to recoup the importers for the loss of profit on petrol delivered under contract, that portion of the public which uses petrol and has not the benefit of contracts is being made to pay the whole extra cost of importation. The question, therefore, is

whether, on the termination of the present contracts, the price of motor-spirit to non-contractors will be automatically reduced in proportion? If the line to be taken through trust methods as they have become familiar is anything to go upon, the answer is in the negative. Some time before the war, when the R.A.C. Fuel Committee was taking evidence, it may be remembered that Sir Marcus Samuel told the Committee quite frankly that the



THE NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENTARY TOUR: A SCENE IN THE HEROKINO GORGE. This photograph of a Standard car was taken in conditions which show very clearly that the cars had some real difficulties to face, which they overcame in a quite satisfactory manner.

a competitor in the matter of performance when it is compelled to run in the company of good-grade cars. It is well to realise this clearly, because it has often been advanced that certain cheap cars can give better, or at least as good, service under adverse road and weather

conditions as more expensive vehicles." He appears to have made the trip in a 38-h.p. Daimler, which naturally put up a very good performance indeed, and of which he speaks with something akin to enthusiasm. He writes a very interesting account of the tour, which is, unfortunately, too long for me to print, so I am reduced to merely remarking upon his main conclusion, with which, having had ample opportunity of similarly observing comparative performance under even more strenuous conditions, I entirely agree. And in saying this I do not for a moment imply any disparagement of the cheaper class of cars, which render most excellent service to their owners—but for real performance you must have "class."

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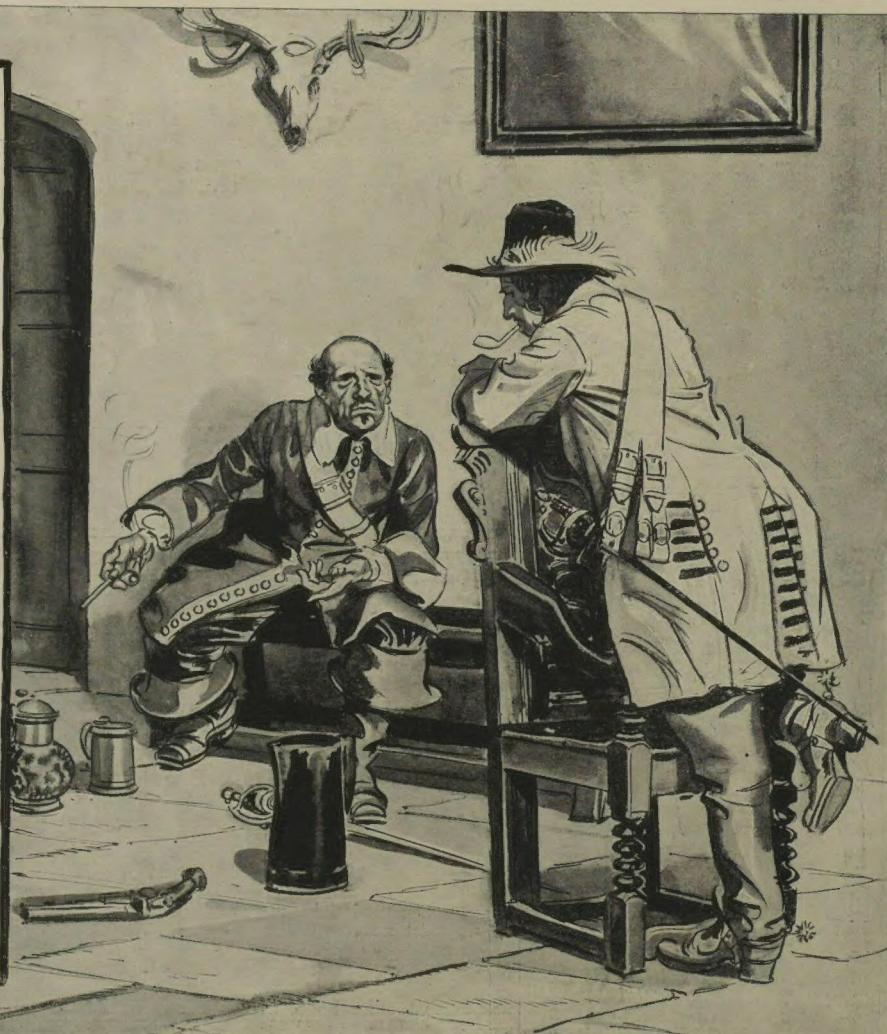
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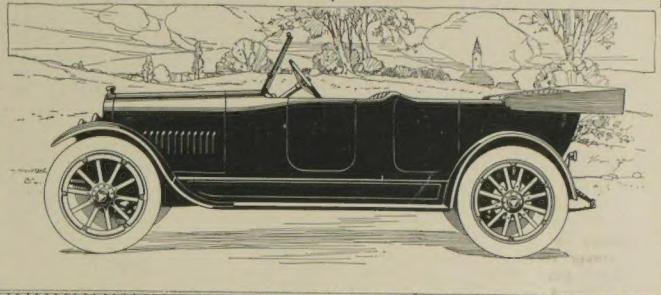


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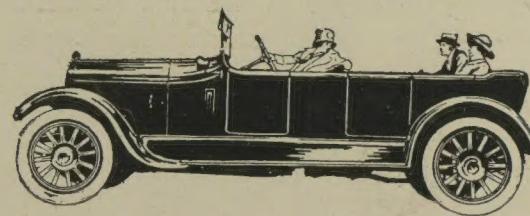
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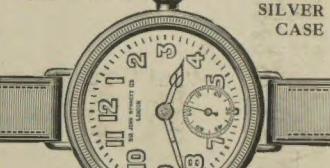
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A BALKAN DIPLOMATIST.

PERHAPS the best-known of Serbia's messengers to the Western world is Count Chedomille Mijatovitch. Minister to London and the Hague, Serbia's representative in the Palace of Peace, lecturer in America and Canada, contributor to the *Daily Telegraph*, he has been able to study all the trend of thought of English-speaking people, and of nations most in sympathy with them. His knowledge of Balkan problems is necessarily very great. As friend and trusted Minister of Kings Milan, Alexander and Peter, his opportunity of studying the various crises as they have arisen has been unique. In his seventy-fifth year, with mental vigour unimpaired, and an urgent need before his mind of extending the considerable circle of Serbia's sympathisers, it was quite within the range of probability that he would write his reminiscences, and "The Memoirs of a Balkan Diplomatist" (Cassell and Co.) will not be overlooked by those who seek to find the causes of the world-conflict. Count Mijatovitch writes with a certain simplicity of thought and diction that is distinctly engaging, and apart from a few small slips in names and dates, his book offers but a small target for criticism. The interest of what he has to tell is undoubtedly. At close quarters we meet King Milan and his wife; Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey; the unfortunate Queen Draga of Serbia; the Shah of Persia; the late Lord Salisbury, and diplomats of Middle Europe without end. There is a quaint claim made by M. Mijatovitch on his own behalf: he says he is kind and helpful to everybody, and he writes frankly about his own intellectual development and artistic instincts; but there is nothing in his record to make these claims appear ill-founded or extravagant. He acknowledges his indebtedness to his mother for his "optimism, mysticism, and occultism," hardly the gifts one would have expected to find in a Balkan diplomat. A great friend of the late W. T. Stead, he shared that strange man's belief in the occult, and tells us many stories of prophecy, including an extraordinary one about Mrs. Julia Burchell, of Bradford, who, in March 1903, saw in a trance, after a dinner with Mr. Stead and some friends in London, all the scene of the murder of King Alexander and his wife, nearly three months before it occurred. Those whose minds are so constituted that they are able to receive and digest stories of prophecy and revelation by dreams, will find plenty to satisfy them in these Memoirs; but the majority of his readers will probably care most for the light M. Mijatovitch throws upon Balkan intrigue and diplomacy. He believes that Austria forced the war in 1914, and that the Austro-German programme was completed in the rose gardens of the Castle of Konopisht in the early summer of 1914, before the Arch-Duke Franz Ferdinand, whose murder is still unexplained, provided by his death the excuse he had sought to find while he had yet a month or more to live. M. Mijatovitch claims to write as an unbiased historian, rather than as a politician; and it is here, perhaps, that he does not quite succeed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

J S WESLEY (Exeter).—It is a pity your first move is so restrictive, as the after-play is so pretty. If it cannot be improved, however, we will publish the problem as it stands.

E C ALLEN (B.E.F., France).—We have complied with your request.

E ANNABLE (Axford).—Thanks for your contribution; but three captures in a three-move solution is quite fatal.

CORPORAL DAVIES (B.E.F., France).—The solution of the problem you ask for has been posted to you.

(Stonehaven), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), W Winter (Medstead), S Wilkinson, A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), H Grasett Baldwin (Farnham), C Nabokoff, F R Cassell (Birmingham), and W F Payne.

HOLIDAY CHESS.

In pursuance of our usual custom at this season of the year, we give two Brevities from first-class play that have come under our notice during the last few months.

Game played in a Correspondence Match between the Chess Clubs of Hampstead and Birmingham. The score is taken from the *British Chess Magazine*.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(Birmingham)	(Hampstead)	(Birmingham)	(Hampstead)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	14. Q to Q 4th	Resigns.

It is very unusual to find so early a collapse in a close opening, and that it should occur in correspondence play is all the more remarkable. Black's 6th move was a novelty for which something may be said; but his 11th move was a disastrous blunder. It suggests that the co-operative principle lends itself no more successfully to leadership in chess than it does in war.

CHESS IN AMERICA

Game played in a Challenge Match for the Championship of the New York State Chess Association, between Messrs. BERNSTEIN and KUPCHIK.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(Mr. B.)	(Mr. K.)	(Mr. B.)	(Mr. K.)
1. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	11. P to K 4th	P takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	12. B to K Kt 5th	Q to Kt 3rd
3. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	13. P to K 4th	Q to R 4th
4. P takes Q P	P takes P	14. B to K 2nd	B to B 4th
5. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. Q to B sq	Kt to Q 2nd
6. B to K 2nd	Q to R 4th	16. Kt to R 4th	Resigns.

White's 11th move sets a snare into which Black unsuspectingly walks.

The issue of "The Year-Book of Chess for 1916" (London, Frank Hollings, Great Turnstile, W.C.), covering, it will be noticed, two years record of Chess, describes itself as a war number, and in doing so, provides a criticism beyond which it is not necessary to go. It bears the mark of war from cover to cover, and its claim for indulgence from its readers on that account, it is to be hoped, will not be a vain one. There is the usual collection of games and problems, sadly limited in the area of choice; a reprint of an article by Mr. W. Watts on some historic blunders in chess, from the *Strand Magazine*, the intelligent appreciation of which might be useful to many of our military commentators; and half-a-dozen games of Kriegspiel to maintain, we suppose, the martial tone of the book. The chapter on end games could have no more competent authority than Mr. C. E. Tattersall as compiler; and in the problem section, Mr. H. G. Hughes maintains the standard originally set by Mr. P. H. Williams, higher praise than which cannot be given.

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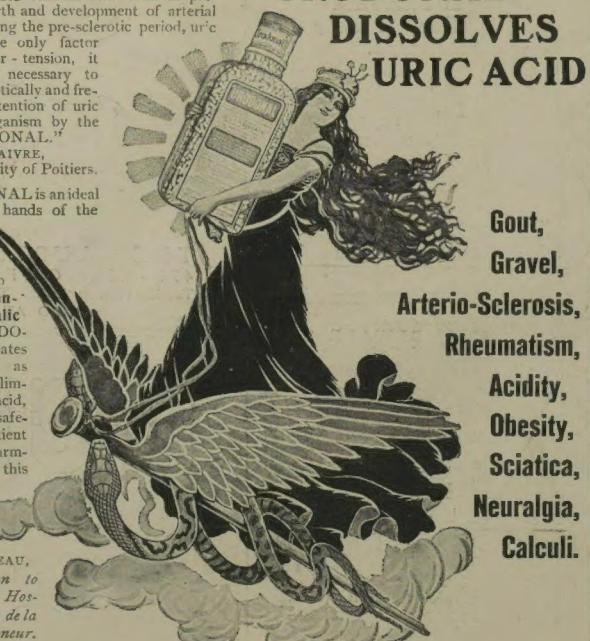
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